1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

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Address THE SUN, New York. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1887.

In pointing out recently the necessity for some legislative measure to reënforce the Inter-State Commerce act and keep the Canadian roads from nullifying its provisions here in our own country, we alluded to the probable future relation to our Northwestern railroad system of the new Canadian Pacific. In our opinion, Congress cannot take the subject up too promptly or energetically. The Canadian Pacific is not a commercial enterprise. It is a political railroad, built by the Dominion of Canada, and it is pregnant with hostility to the entire railroad system lying south of our frontier from Puget Sound to the lakes.

The Grand Trunk, which is a bankrupt railroad, owned in England and run upon bushwhacking principles, has done an inadvertent public service by calling attention to the danger to all our interests from Canadian competition. Under our National Railroad law the Canadian roads are guaranteed, at the expense of our roads, all the business they can carry. If our law had been framed at their dictation, it could not work more injuriously to American interests than it does at present.

It should be a very simple matter to deal with, and it needs only the abolition by Congress of the right to reimport without duty. The Canadian roads are entitled to all the business they can secure from us for their own ports, but when it comes to taking our merchandise over into Canada, getting a long haul at it, and then coming back into our territory at the seaboard free of duty, they are assuming an improper and injurious

advantage of which they must be deprived. The question is as wide as the continent, and applies to every vested interest between the Pacific and the Atlantic. The sooner

A Powerful Organization.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Philadelphia Record, publishes a list of some fifteen or twenty of those great modern combines called Trusts, such as the Crucible Steel Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Lumber Trust, the School Slate Trust, and so on; but the one among them which is most powerful, and in its political operations the most important, the Record omits from its enumeration.

We refer, of course, to the Whiskey Trust and respecting this potent institution we find some information in the columns of the Critic, an independent journal of Washington:

"The Whiskey Pool-The Head and Front of this Combination in Town. Yesterday Mr. James A. Wass of New York, who is the head and front of the Spirit Trust a combination to control the whiskey distillers of this country, passed through the city. While here Mr Wans said there could be no doubt of the success of the Trust, as it now represented a capital of six millions. He believed that the effect of it would be to increase the price of whiskey and curtail the production. Two firms. until the Trust would be as strong as the Standard Oil

A telegram from Chicago of about the same date gives some additional particulars: "In the first place, the distiller puts a valuation upon his house. Then a committee is appointed to examine into it. After a man's distillery has been appraised, the owner turns it over to the trustees for their use for twenty-five years, and receives in lieu thereof Trust

The capital of this big concern is now placed as high as \$40,000,000, and it is to be run on using these words: the same principle and in the same manner as the Standard Oil Company. The headquarters of the Trust are said to be in Peoria The number of individuals directly interested and concerned in this Trust is some four hundred.

Perhaps our friend of the Record can furnish some further facts on this subject, especially as this Whiskey Trust is believed to be the most powerful of all the free trade elements in the country. Not that whiskey is necessarily related to free trade, but what the Whiskey Trust desires first of all is that there should be no reduction of the internal revenue tax on whiskey. So long as that tax is maintained at its present figure, this great establishment, in which the distillers of Illinois and Kentucky are concentrated, has nothing to fear from outside competition; but, if the tax should be taken off, small concerns might spring up in every quarter and threaten the perpetuity of such a gigantic monopoly. Therefore the Whiskey Trust is unanimously in favor of maintaining the internal revenue system, and taking off the duty on all sorts of imported goods, so that the necessities of the country may make it

impossible to reduce the whiskey tax. One of the most valuable recent achievements of the Whiskey Trust is understood to be visible in the free trade platform adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention in Ohio. Upon this platform the battle of the State election was fought by the Democracy and signally lost.

An Eventful Day for France.

To-day the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies will meet to hear the defeated Prime Minister ROUVIER, who has retained office for this purpose only, read a message from the President of the republic. That this message will convey M. Grévy's resignation is doubted by but few, notwithstanding the eleventh-hour repertance of some republicans and his own imputed willingness to snatch at any pretext for avoiding the loss of the emoluments and honors of his post. Should this general expectation be fulfilled, both Houses of the legislature will, in conformity to the French Constitution, be presently convoked in joint session, not at Paris, but at Versailles, and proceed to the election of a new Chief Magistrate.

What will be the comparative strength of parties in the congress permitted to discharge a high electoral function which under our own organic law would be left to the people? The data relating to this subject which were cabled yesterday to an esteemed

contemporary are incorrect. The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies in joint session should comprise not 850, but 859 members, although there will doubtless be a few vacant seats due to death, illness, or absence. Of the 559 members composing the lower House, the reactionaries, including monarchists and both Bonapartist factions, returned on a fusion ticket at last general election 202. They have since lost a few of these, as for instance the seats filled in last Sunday's by-elections; but not many in all. Of the 300 Senators they were estimated after the last Senatorial elections, held under the revised Constitution, to still retain at least 90. If, therefore all of the reactionaries could be prevailed on to cooperate on the first ballot on behalf, for example, of the Duc D'AUMALE, they should be able to give him, not 220, as has been erroneously computed, but about 285 votes. That, in a full congress, would leave Republicans of all shades of opinion 574. Of these M. JULES FERRY has lately been credited with 320 on the first ballot, but this seems impossible, seeing that during the last year he has never been able to command more than a hundred Opportunist followers among the Deputies, while he is far from having all the republican Senators at his back. Neither the Extreme Left, headed by M. CLEMEN-CEAU, nor the Radical Left, whose most influential leader is M. FLOQUET, nor any of the Senators who sympathize with those factions of the Chamber, would under any circumstances support the Tonquin operator. Indeed, the latter could not even control all his Opportunist partisans against such a

forego his own candidacy in favor of the most circumspect and least compromised of former Prime Ministers. Should, then, M. FERRY be chosen Presilent of the French republic, as it is now feared he may be, he will owe his grasp of powers, which during a recess, or upon a dissolution of parliament are vague and elastic and might be formidable, not to a majority of republican members of the congress, but to a suspicious coalition between his personal followers and the republic's avowed enemies. We should keep this ominous fact in view, and consider it in connection with the bitter experience of French republicans who in the past have been repeatedly betrayed, if we would understand the vacillation shown by sincere Radicals during the last few days, the drastic resolutions passed by the General Council of the Paris municipality, and the noisy threats of DéRoulèpe

candidate as M. DE FREYCINET. That is why

M. CLEMENCEAU has tried, although thus far

insuccessfully, to persuade M. Floquer to

and Rochefort. In the eyes of M. Cle-MENCEAU even M. GREVY, son-in-law and all, would be less insufferable than M. JULES FERRY. The members of the local Government, which represents a majority of the Paris electors, go still further, and, sooner than see promoted to the most august post in the State the man responsible for the Tonquin scandal, they would call upon the congress to abolish the Presidencyal together. They would also suppress the Senate, and confide such executive functions as are now vested in the Chief Magistrate to the presiding officer, for the time being, of the single legislative assembly. This, as we scarcely need point out, was the plan followed in the United States under the Articles of Confederation, and, by a curious coincidence, it is identical with the scheme advocated by M. Grevy himself after the Revo-

ution of 1848. Should all negotiations and menaces fail to avert M. FERRY's elevation to the Presidency, there is grave cause to apprehend that the French republic will have entered on the last stage of its career. Not only will Paris become the theatre of serious dis turbances, but all over France republicans themselves will lose faith in institutions, the outcome of whose workings is to intrust the function of protecting them to a man distrusted by their friends and favored by their

The Greed of Gold.

enemies.

The Brick Presbyterian Church, as it is called, is situated in a very fashionable part of Fifth avenue, and among its members are ome of the richest men in town. Since the parish was organized, more than a century ago, its congregation have been distinguished for their wealth, the Presbyterians in general having probably exceeded any other religious denomination in their average worldly possessions.

To such a congregation the Rev. Dr. VAN DYKE, pastor of the Brick Church, preached last Sunday a sermon, in which among other 'evil beasts" menacing the welfare of our society he enumerated the "greed of gold,"

"Not enough has been said of the dollar worship, which prevails quite as much among those who desire wealth as among those who have it: not enough has been said of the frantic haste to be rich and the in thirst to get money without earning it, which has pole-oned the commercial world with the gambling spirit; not enough has been said of the organizations of great pe cuniary interests into trusts and trades and a which avowedly have no more conscience than a bull or a bear, but seek only to defend and promote their sel-

Even if not enough, a vast deal has certainly been said on these subjects, but, unfortunately, very little of it has been worth saying. Every man who heard Dr. VAN DYKE's sermon was a dollar worshipper in the sense that he was eager to get dollars or to preserve those he had already stored up, if not to increase them. If he was not rich, according to his conception of riches, he was in haste to become so; and if he was rich he wanted to become richer, for the more money a man has the more he generally wants. It is not in human nature to be satisiled in that or in any other respect, and it is that dissatisfaction with what is possessed, and the eager desire to get something

more that keeps society from stagnation. There is no use, either, in complaining besause men are in haste to get rich. Of course, they are all in a hurry to get where they will be secure against the evils of poverty. Much as they may enjoy work, they want to get beyond absolute dependence on it for their bread and butter, with the chances of loss of health and employment. Dr. Van DYKE's congregation is largely made up of men who started poor, and who have become rich because they were in so great a hurry to get rich that they used all their energies in the quest for money. If they sometimes checked their steps, it was not because they were any the less in a hurry, but because they did not at the moment see the money ahead of them, or wanted time to decide on a prudent method of getting hold of it. They only stopped to gain breath for a new spurt when it seemed likely to be successful; and the reason they accomplished their purpose in the end while others failed was that they were more sagacious, had a greater talent for acquisition, and perhaps were more untiring and more lucky. If they got the money, too, whether by speculation or by

As to the organizations of great pecuniary interests, they are a part of modern development, which is toward the consolidation of interests, by which proportionate cost is decreased and efficiency increased. These corporations may not have a soul, but they cannot disregard what men hold to be con-

regular trade, they held it as earned.

scientious obligations without sooner or later coming to grief; and in respect of honesty and equity of administration they are undoubtedly superior to a multitude of concerns conducting private business which in the aggregate is as great. They must proceed on sound principles or else break up. If, too, such associations of individuals for the purpose of money making "seek only to defend and promote their own selfish interests," they merely follow the example of money makers generally, with the advantage that the disturbing element of human passion and prejudice is reduced to a minimum as compared with business adminis

tered by a great number of individuals. If Dr. VAN DYKE proposes to preach another sermon on the greed of gold, we hope he will go deeper into the subject.

Mouths. In the first place, there is HENBY GEORGE'S mouth. It is open, but not quite so wide as formerly. It spouts as it did before, but not under such high pressure; and it is proper to say that although its working once had a decidedly marked effect, it has become of much less importance since its vote in this city dropped thirty thousand, Also, the object on which it is turned seems to have changed from a tax on land to the more intelligible and commonplace notion of a revision of the tariff in the interest of free trade, and hence it has to take its proper place in the old-fashioned ranks of tariff smashers.

Mr. TERENCE V. POWDERLY'S mouth is as lively as ever. Whatever may have been the natural impulses of that individual to chatter, the allurements for talking with which his position has surrounded him have confirmed the muscles of his lower jaw into a habit of ceaseless movement. So long as he occupies his present position, and keeps his health, there is no prospect of a change.

Dr. McGLYNN's mouth remains active From the reserved and impressive silence of the priest it changed to the garrulous organ of a professional reformer, conscious that the new hobby of the moment would stand weeks of repetition. It reached the climax of its activity some weeks ago, but it is still going: and as the George mouth has begun to work its owner's favorite subject of former days, free trade, the McGLYNN mouth shows a tendency toward agitating the cause of Irish independence. Upon that theme may it ever be wise and energetic!

The mouth of the Rev. JOSEPH PARKER is Such are the impressions produced upon our hearing; but above all, with a steadily increasing volume, rises the voice of the United Democracy, exultant over the past,

happy in the present, and confident of the

future. Listen to it as it speaks through

the resounding columns of THE SUN! In a conversation with the Hon. W. R. Morrison of Illinois, which is published in the Evening Post, he is reported as follows:

"The abolition of all or the internal taxes would re duce the surplus to the desired limit. But that would leave the mechinery of the Internal Revenue Bureau without an excuse for its existence, and the internal revenue force will not be abolished just now." But why should not the force be abolished if

is no excuse for its existence? Why should an unnecessary establishment, with a body of sinecure officers, be maintained in this country? One of the reasons for the abolition of the internal revenue system is that it would dispense with a great number of officeholders, and re-

store them to the usefulness of private life.

The growth of religion among the colored people of the United States has been the cause of boundless joy at the celebration just held here and elsewhere of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The reports showed that this powerful body can now boast of nearly half a million members, under the charge of more than 2,000 ministers, and that its churches abound in good works. It appears that the colored people do not run after the new lights, that skepticism, agnosticism, and heresy have been unable to gain a foothold among them, and that the religious hosts within the pale of this denomination adhere firmly to the creed and the theology upheld by their colored fathers a hundred years ago. These facts are instructive to the whole com-

munity. The fact that Russia is within striking distancoof Herat has just incited the British Government to formally incorporate in her Indian Empire the large district in Beloochistan of which Quetta is the centre. The Khan of Raoochistan has for years received a bandsome subsidy to permit British troops to garrison Quetta, but with Russia on the northern edge of Afghanistan, Great Britain has preferred to make a new arrangement with the Khan, that gives to India the sole control of the country leading to Candahar. Meanwhile work on the two Beloochistan railroads to Quetta, and ultimately to Candabar, is pushing rapidly for-Russia will not treat India to a great surprise some day if John Bull can help it.

One of the discourses given before the convention of Jewish ministers held here this week was entitled "The Advantages Possessed by America for the Development of Judaism." There could be no more striking example of these advantages than was given by this remarkable convention itself. It was a notable body of men of rare learning, who stand as representatives of the Jewish people in America and of the culture and moral qualities of their ancient race. They not only took un theological and ecclesiastical questions of a deep kind, but also practical business concerning the welfare of Israel. It was a convention which presented many interesting features to the ob server of Jewish progress in the United States.

President Cleveland will Adhere to the Democracy.

From the Springfeld Republican.

A prominent New Englander, who has recently been talking with the President, represents him as more seriously impressed than ever before with the importance of the success of the fun amental principles of the Democratic party. The President, this gentleman says, regards our Government as widely different from any other on the globe, a Government f majorities. Experience in the office of President has convinced him that ours is essentially a Government of the people, and that

the Democratic party is the party of the people, and he feels that he should be to-day as squarely and fairly as Jackson was in his time an exponent of Democratic principles. He mizes the necessity of the predominance of the Democratic party in this country, and with a profound knowledge of the spirit of our Constitution he sees no other recourse but to con-

The Triumph of Modern Journalism.

form to the Democratic spirit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just finished reading your wonderful paper of last Sunday. It contains about as much matlast Sunday. It contains about as much marter as any four of the monthly magazines together. In its different departments—literary, news, scientific, geographical, &c.—it leaves nothing to be desired.

It must be pronounced by all unbiassed readers the triumph of modern journalism.

J. H. D.

. Never Had Been There.

Brown-Where have you been lately, Robinon ! I haven't seen you for two months. Robinson (carelessly)—Oh. off on a little trip—London and Parts and that sort of thing, you know. Parts is a nee place. Brown. Have you ever been there?

Brown—No: I've been in Louisville and Lexington and aducah, but I was never in Parts.

Friendly Amenities. Clara-I think young Mr. Waldo is so, and so pleasant too. He paid me some very

MITKIEWICE IN CHINA.

The Explosion of His Pamous Syndicate. PERIN, Oct. 7.—As you have been in-formed by cable via London, the so-called Mitkiewicz-Barker concession for a Chinese-American bank has failed to secure the approval of the imperial Government, and the Foreign Office has directed the Viceroy. Li Hung Chang, to notify Mitkiewicz and Barker accordingly, and to discontinue all negotiaunmistakable terms on the 5th inst. by a cable message to the Chinese Minister at Washington, and also by one to Mr. Barker: but the latter message, it is understood, advised Barker to come out and start a private American bank in China. It is true, however, that the concession for the use of long-distance telephones, which is not commercially worth a string of copper

cash, has not been interfered with, and there-fore it can be carried into effect if anybody is

The proposition for the establishment of a Chinese-American bank, with the extraordinary privileges mentioned in the twelve articles mproperly styled an edict, has been flercely antagonized here by the representatives of the European powers, aided by certain conservative officials of high rank connected with the Government; but it is doubtful if they could have succeeded in preventing the meas could have succeeded in preventing the measures going through, had it not been for the fact that Mitkiewicz was shortly discovered to be anything but a genuine American. Moreover, he iraudulently represented himself at first as the agent of Vanderbilt and the American silver kings, and afterwards of a rich Philadelphia syndleate. Associating exclusively with Chinese under officials, one of whom, at least, is in bad odor, and all of whom are ignorant of foreign business, and giving the American Minister the go-by entirely, he rushed through his half-baked scheme, and then rushed out of the country with it. By the time he had arylved at Shanthui he became convined that he was "a bigger man than old Li." or anybody else, and almost exploded. He told one grain of truth about his business, but hid it in such a bundle of lies that everybody became alarmed; and it soon became apparent that whatever merit might be in the scheme, if it were in the hands of honest and capable men, it could not possibly go through in the form given to it, or under the auspices of the men who had brought it forward.

When the American newspapers were received with the story of Mitkiewicz's career as an adventurer and impostor, and the news of his repudiation by Vanderbilt and the silver kings, the fate of the bank scheme was sealed, it received its quietus when the reports of the Chinese Minister at Washington reached the ures going through, had it not been for the

received its quietus, when the reports of the linese Minister at Washington reached the

It received its quietus when the reports of the Chinese Minister at Washington reached the Tsung-ii-Yamen.

Of course, all true Americans regret that the honest efforts of the Viceroy to secure help from beyond seas to carry his country lorward should have brought him into relations with such an arrant but plausible trand as Mittiewicz; but it cannot be denied that failure is better for the Government at this stage of the business than it would have been to let the bosiness than it would have been to let the brais to unit and his associates get their hands ilmuly fastened upon Chinese affairs.

Some hope has been expressed here, as well as at Tientsin and at Shanghai, that the Barker syndicate should still cone, out and start a private bank; but it is believed that the Chinese authorities will hold them responsible for their agent. Mitkiewicz, who has cleverly deceived and trifled with them. They will take good care that neither agent nor principal shall get

care that neither agent nor principal shall ge care that heither agent nor principal shall get ahead of them again.

What will be the result of this unfortunate affair upon progress in China or upon the ca-reer of the Chinese officials who have been connected with it cannot yet be predicted.

Do Sunday School Scholars Ever Becom Greatt

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It has een a subject of discussion in this community why persons who attend Sunday schools never attain prominent distinction in the professions. the arts, or in the sciences.

The encyclopedias, biographies, and sketches of prominent men of all the walks of life have been searched to find whether any one of them attended a Sunday school in their youthful days, and it does not appear that any ever did attend a Sunday school.

How does it happen that a Sunday school education dwarfs a man's ambition, or rules him out in the race for preferment? Ministers of the Gospel of Christ do not appear to have been Sunday school scholars. There is nothing in the Congressional Register to show that a member of Congress ever heard of a Sunday school. The members, I am told, furnish the data for the biographical notices that appear in the Register. I never heard of an editor who admitted that he was in any way indebted to Sunday school instruction for his morals, integrity, or good common sense.

Won't you be kind enough to give me some reason why Sunday schools are so generally, in fact altogether, ignored by distinguished men? him out in the race for preferment? Ministers

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27.

Mr. Ed. Kiny on Labor Papers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My name has been used so often in the columns of Tax Sux in con nection with labor papers and my supposed relation to them, that my policy of silence ought now to be broken when the very last news connects me with still another labor paper as responsible editor. No end of annoyance to me results from this last rumor, and I want to deal tart a labor paper on the back of such recent splendid moral victories," and in the face of the colossal but inevitable crookedness of a Presidential election, looks like an open bid for "boodle" on its face: and unless that suspicion in the air can be dispelled, nothing but an abortion will result from an effort to start another caper. Only under such an improbable condition as legal securi ty for four years embodied, say in the charter of the publishing company, that such a paper would be abso-lately non-political, except in the way of news, could any clean man tour. The movement.

publishing company, that such a paper would be absolutely non-political, except in the way of news, could any clean man touc. the moscement.

The same ascurity would be necessary that one faction or division in labor's ranks would not run the taper or capture it in a crisi. To make a newspaper platform or forum in which each wing of the labor movement should be atsolutely just to the rest would be a giant's task and you can see how small the chances are of getting embitered and defeated lose to unde sincerely for that critical is at the chances are of getting embitered and defeated lose to unde sincerely for the chilical admit it would be a worthy surpass and worth a fight. I admit it would be a worthy surpass and worth a fight, but how to "shake" "obnovious partisans" and avoid the poison of suspicion is a hard nut to crack. With perfect freedom of discussion and legal security for commercial housesy and fairness all around nothing would please me better than even the moderate success of such an effort. If a fair list of subscribers were got up before starting and the good brains so bentiful in our ranks could be got to cooperate, there is no doubt in my mind but steady work for a little time would prove potent in reviving the much obstacred comidence of workingmen in "a paper coperate, there is no doubt in my mind but attack work for a little time would prove potent in reviving the much obstacred comidence of workingmen in "a paper coperate, there is no doubt in my mind but attack work for a little time would prove potent in reviving the much obstacred comidence of workingmen in "a paper coperate, there is no doubt in my mind but attack work for a little time would prove potent in reviving the much obstacred and proved the latest are being converted to the cowardly anonymous journs is m of the post will prevail, is taking some kind of shape. It would be a great victory for labor if it should have the honor of extabilishing the first daily on this modern principle. I have that money can be got to try this expe

The Christmas Card Charity.

Every traveller in this city must be well ac-quainted with the big boxes in the railroad stations and ther public places marked in bold letters: "For the Sick in Hospitals. Please drop your papers." For fifteer years the branch of the State Charities Aid Association known as the Hospital Book and Newspaper Society has maintained these boxes and every day, by their con tents, have hundreds of sick people been made happy, Two years ago the society began collecting Christmas and Easter cards for the children in the public hospitals and institutions. Last year every sick child had a Christmas card, but those who were not sick could only borrow from their more fortunate friends who were sick. This year the society makes a special appeal for Christmas cards and illustrated books. The society can make use of almost any book sent to it, and will glad! receive everything in the way of books and illuminate

From the Doyleston Democrat.

The Democrats have it in their power to mee the wants of the country, but they can only do it by har-mony. They must not renew the faction fights of last assaion. If they do they will miss their opportunity. In the adjustment of the tariff the principle of free trade must be relegated to the rear. The country will no stand any such nonsense. Both parties are equally pledged to reduction of the revenue, and the business in terests of the country demand it. If we continue to pile up a surplus in the Treasury at the rate of \$21,000,000 s year and withdraw this amount from circulation, i will not be long before all branches of business feel the

The Century Magazine for December contains one of the most satisfactory portraits of President Lin-coln that we have ever seen. It is engraved by Mr. T. Johnson, but from whose picture or photograph we are not informed. The history of Lincoin, by Mesars Nicolay and Hay, is brought down to the inauguration, the whole inaugural address being given; and we dare say that in the whole narrative of this great statesman there can hardly be any chapter of more absorbing interest than that now published. The miscellaneous articles in this number of the Country are also remarkably attrac-tive. The stories of Mr Cable and Mr. Stockton are continued. Mrs. Van Rensselaer has an admirable acco of Durham Cathedrai: Mr. Brander Matthews commu-nicates some striking information on the Paristan news-papers, and Mr. and Mrs. Penell criticise the setting and mance of Mr. Irving's "Faust."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The eminently swell overcoat of the year has a short cape reaching about to the clowa and, though the coats are made of any sort of cloth, some very bold patterns are used. The dealers in ready-made clothing are helping along the fashion with cloths so flashy that the streets, before 0 o'clock in the morning and after 6 o'clock at night abound with the most as coats seen during this generation. The dudes are dis-tressed by this. They bought flashy coats before the dealers sold them, and now they must go to the other extreme and get very plain ones, but always with capes,

Besides those who took part in the author's readings in this city in aid of international copyright on Monday and Tuesday, many American writers not able to be present testified to their interest in the subject by sending letters to Mr. James Russell Lowell. Col. John Hay Bret Harte, Henry James, and many others were amor those who wrote. As it would have taken another de o read these episties they were left out, but will all be given to the public in time.

The New York Eisteddfod, or annual meeting of the Weish, after the manner of their countrymen, for com-petition in recitation, song, and writing, is to take place on Feb. 22, 1888. William Miles of 220 Henry street is President of the committee in charge, and Henry Black well of Woodside, Long Island, is Secretary.

The strange word that is spelled differently every where it is printed, and that describes a tribe of Indian just removed from Canada to Alaska is really "Net-lakabita." The Metiakabitaus are a band of the Teliusheana or savages of the west coast of British America. A missionary named William Duncan found them in a savage and cannibalistic state, and not only converted them to Ubristianity, but taught them to work, so that after a quarter of a century of his guidance they had established a village, a church, several stores and workshors, a trading schooner, a fire and police department, and many other of the institu-tions of civilization. They were more than self-support-ing. Duncan refused the bishopric years ago, but more recently the Church of England sent a Histor to Met He punched one or two natives, and went about with a gun as if afraid of his life. He insisted upon being called "My Lord," and the people, no: liking any of this re-belled when he sought to preempt a part of their land for Church uses. Neither the Church nor the Government took compassion on the Indians, and they left their vidage and came under our flag in Alaska, the their visings and came under our ring it Alaska, the nearest point of which is only a few miles from where they were. William Duncan has been to this city and to Washington, and has friends in both cities.

Murat Haistead, the handsome Cincinnati editor, has fashionable haberdasher's just as he had consummated the purchase of a haif dozen brilliant crimson undergaments. The friend had heard comments made on the sanguinary hue of some of Mr. Haistead's editorials. "Oh, ho," he cried, "Field Marshal, been buying bloody shirts, I sea." The Republican Napoleon bought a bottle

It is strange how popular women in society quickly ac quire nicknames. Nomedimes the names are their his band's by rights. There are a half dozen well known "Mrs Jimmies" here, Mrs. Jimmy Blame, Jr., is the tatest. Mrs. Jimmy Scott led Philadelphia society for a long time. Mrs. Blaine's handsome father, Col. Richard Nevina of Columbus, O., la often seen here now He has been the greatest beau, gournet, and clob man in Ohio's capital in his day. He was a sweetheart or Kate Chase before her marriage, when she kept house for her father in Columbus and was the beile of the town.

The first white American child born in Constantinople as named Constanti-opolis Goodell. He was the child of an American missionary, and the brother of one of the most distinguished synacologi ts in this country. The namesake and nephew of Constantinophis is a young Princetonian who has made a reputation as a rusher in the nobie game of football.

The controversy between Col. Nicholas Smith, "the bout the former's expenses as best man at the latter's wedding, has brought out the statement that a Mrs Faulds "negotiated the marriage." It has also brought out the fact that several fashionable New York matrons the travel abroad at frequent intervals are looked to by their transatiantic society friends to negotiate matr. monial alliances for them in this country. Social atten-tions at aristocratic houses abroad are paid for, when the sciens of the house visit New York, by deftly planned introductions here, which are tactfully advanced, as faas possible, toward pecuniary and hymenesi

To see him at the authors' readings at Chickering Hall no one would suppose that Francis Richard Stockton of "Lady and Tiger" fame is 53 years old. He looks scarce generally known to be a member of the famous old Stockton family of New Jersey, which supplies nate for so many of the leading men of that State

It was the dream of old John J. Herrick, the clerk in the Auditor's Department at the Custom Hause, who died at his desk on Tuesday and will be buried to day, that before the coffin .id closed over him he would once again live in the fine mansion known in Tarrytown as "lier-rick's Foliy," The mansion was built when Mr. Herrick was a wealthy flour merchant nearly thirty years ago The "Folly" for a number of years has been the home of A. S. Hatch, the ex-President of the Stock Exchange and the banker, whose third failure a few weeks ago has disfranchised him from the privileges of the Exchange It is said that Mr. Hatch's troubles began when he

All this week Miss Carrie Dunn, the niece of the late from inland institutions and beggars. Miss Dunn's an noyance began when The Sex of Sunday just told how bortood of millions, and got shot in the leg after enter-ing the home of Miles II. Bromley at D West Fifty third street. In his retreat he entered Miss Dunn's hor that's how the beggars learned of her name and magined her wealth.

The cab drivers of New York are not publicly known for any remarkable traits of generosity, the universal idea being that hey are grab-alls. There is one bright exception. His name is Jack, and what he doesn't know about this own isn't worth knowing. He is pleasantly deferential about it, but he asks many of his patrons accept he doesn't strike them for a loan either.

Following on the dinner of Charles P. Paimer to Robson and Crane the other night tien. Horace Porter sent invitations to a score of weattoy and well-known men to be his guess at the Star Theatre on Saturday night, and atter the play to join him in dluing and tonsting Henry lrving in Deimonico's.

o produce lads of 3 and 6 years old who will quickly throw little Josef Hofmann into the shade. Many let-ters come from fond fathers and mothers who consider eir offspring fuli-blown geniuses. Rudolph Aronson the manager of the Casino, has also received letters : the same subject. One father said his three year-old son could play as well as little Hofmann with his back to the plane, and others offer mane players from 5 to 10 years old who only want a chance in order to become as great as Liszt. Beethoven, and Chopin.

The talk to the effect that the Mohivan Club is on its last legs is authoritatively denied, and this list of memsers, who will stand by the club from sunset till day light, was furnished yesterday: Edward Aronson, Ru-dolph Aronson, Amos J. Cummings, George Douglas, Henry E. Dixey, Daniel Frohman, R. Guggenheimer, Judge Gedney, Dr. Nesbitt, Walter J. Price, R. P. otephenson, Ed Sothern, George Thorne, E. P. Treadweil, George B. Martin, Cecti Clay, C. W. Durant, Jo-seph Howard, Jr., F. W. Sanger, DeWolf Hopper, B. Mason, C. W. Thomas, ex-Wicked Gibbs, A. E. J. Tovey, Jefferson George, Charles DeWitt, James Buckley, James Sverard, Col. James, Sidney Rosenfeld, S. P. King, S. Untermeyer, J. H. Ford, C. A. Sterling, F. L. Pommer, Robert Glover, Foster Coates, William Kine Albert Weber, A. Deweys, C. Hoyt, H. Daziau, F. E. Ran-dali, Joseph Milletta, Samuel Blagden, Cyril Scott, Com-missioner Andrews, E. Thompkins, F. Danies, W. H. Morse, John Webster, C. W. Ferris, N. H. Fox, an Charles S. Ingraham.

Should Divorces be Published or Not ! From the Court Journal.

The meeting of the National Vigilance Society betrayed a remarkable divergence of opinio among the promoters of social purity. Nearly every speaker began by confuting the sentiments of his immediate predecessor, and a running fire of criticism of a very decided character proceeded from Socialists and others in the body of the hall and the gailery. The Earl of Meath, better known as Lord Brahazon, spoke strongly against the publication of diverce resorts and resolutions. the publication of divorce reports, and urged that the young people should be kept in ignorance of much that was being thrust upon their notice. The Rev. Mr. Hughes, on the other hand, declared that there was nothing to fear from publicity. Young people could ;

A Hard, Hard World.

Featherly (admiring Dumley's new suit)low much time did you get on it. Dumley ! Dum ey-Time ! Not a minute! I planked down the

Featherly-Why, of course. That was a foolish ques tion to sek. I tell you, Dumley, old man, this is a hard.

An Assemblage of Missouri Heroca. From the Liberty Tribune. A woodshed in the rear of John Morris's residence was consumed by fire last Tuesday evening. The close proximity of the burning building to the residence greatly leopardized the safety of the latter, but the heroic efforts of assembled citizens succeeded in saving is from the flames.

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

How the System Works In England,

How the System Works in England.

From the Exertical Review.

The renewed discussion of the subject of postal telegraphy will call attention to the Government system which has been established in Great Eritain, and which cannot be said to be any long-r an experiment. Several Congressmen are searching for information as to the gracified working of that system, and they have not been wholly successful in their search. The roport of the Postmaster-General for Great Britain for the current fiscal year has just been received in Washington, and contains much that will, uncloubtedly, prove of interest to those who intend to investigate this question during the coming session of Congress. The passage which relates to the relations of the telegraph to the Government is as follows:

The first complete financial year during which the reduced rates for infant lelegrams were in operation expired on the 31st of Marca, and it is interesting to note the effect upon the number of messages and upon the revenue. Separating the ordinary infand messages sent in that period from railway, press, official, and foreign telegrams, which are not affected by the reduced rate, and of which there were over 10,000,000, it appears that the number of messages despatched with a total of 30,037,369 in 1885-7, compared with 1,127,600 in the previous year, showing a growth of over ten millions, or 33 per cent, in the number of messages, and over £77,000, or 6 per cent, in the revenue. This comparison, however, is not strictly fair, as the year 1885-6 continued six months at the one-shilling rate. A more accurate comparison may be afforded by taking the ast six months of 1885-7. This shows an increase of 2,333,745 in the number of messages, and over £75,670 in amount, or 15 per cent. The London local messages alone show an increase of 50 rear cent., the total number being about 8,800,000.

Not with standing the rapid and satisfactory growth of the telegraph business, the expenses of the sarries is a convex to the center to the sarries as a conseque

8,800,000.

Notwithstanding the rapid and satisfactory growth of the telegraph business, the expenses of the service far exceed the receipts, and the deficit, after including the interest payable for the capital borrowed, amounted to £469,840.

The following table shows the deficit for each year for seven years:

A Woman whose Three Husbands Have From the Alta Call arata.

Some years ago there came to San Francisco with her husband a beautiful woman who had a peculiar history. She was so then 25 years or age, and had been married for the third time. Tall and rather slender in form, her olivestinted face was one of the most beautiful that was ever seen in this city. Her hair was very abundant and black as night. Her large brown eyes shone with intelligence and vivacity. It was said of her that she was almost an exact counterpart in loveliness of the famous liachel, whose rich and splendid boauty and rare genius was the wonder and admiration of two hemispheres half a century ago. The lady in question, however, was not on netress in any professional sense, although her couplety and fliritation she was mistress of an art quite as exacting. Indeed, her love of admiration and tersistent pursuit of it had already brought two husbands to their graves, and was destined to prematurely close the career of her third one, It seemed to be her misfortune to marry men of weak natures, with no positive characteristics and who when driven with his lateracteristics and who when driven with his lateracteristics and who when driven with his parties of the care with a lateracteristics and who when driven with his lateracteristics and who when driven with his parties. Some years ago there came to San Franof weak natures, with no positive characteristics, and who, when driven wild by jeale ended their misery by the destruction of

The husband and wife, when they reached

own lives.

The husband and wife, when they reached San Francisco, five years ago, were apparently on the best of terms, and their advent into lashionable society crented an evident sensation. Tiring of the l'acific coast, however, at the end of a year they returned to their old home in Cleveland, O., where the other day the final act in the series of domestic tragedies was completed. The Cinemati Enquirer of the 10th inst. contains this paragraph:

"The death of John Maxwell yesterday at Roxoridge completes a series of domestic mistortunes almost without precedent in the history of a single life. Mrs. Maxwell was married three times, and each of her husbands committed suicide, the motive in each instance being jealeusy. The lady has always been fond of society, and hor beauty and intelligence has drawn around her crowds of admiring gentlemen. Nevertheless her reputation is stainless, and no word of suspicion has ever been whispered against her good name. Some years ago Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell visited California, where they remained a year. The journey was taken with a view of getting out of reach of the unfortunate reminiscences of the lady's married life. But in time they tired of San Francisco and returned to Ohio. Mrs. Maxwell and her family are plunged in unspeakable grief at the series of fatalities that have befallen her."

Canadian Annexation.

Canadian Annexation.

From the Rocheter Democrat and Ceronicle.

The annexation of Canada to the United States, although a long way off, is one of the assured events of the luture. The United States is not averse to absorbing its northern neighbor, on its own terms, and that the sober judgment of many intelligent Canadians is in accord therewith is patent to the world. This scountry does not want any such makeshift commercial union in which all the advantages will be with the weaker party to the compact, but is willing to unite the interests of the two countries in a bond which will be effective as against the competition with the mother country. The "manifest destiny" of the United States is not toward the south, with its order toward the north, with its robust manhood and its invigorating air. It would not take many years to make the neopie of the Union and of the Dominion homogeneous. Canadian loyalty to the British throne is a sentiment rather than a conviction. The singing of "God Save the Queen!" is a feature of Canadian festival occasions, but the song is little more than its service. Let England attenut to wrest from Canada a single one of the liberties she enjoys, or to interfere with any of her commercial privileges, and the real independence of the country would soon assert itself.

How large is the party which is carnestly working for annexation to the United States does not clearly appear. All sorts of influences combine to remier open expression of the movement impellite and premature; but there are some who are both brave enough and aggressive enough to give free utterance to their thoughts. Such an attennee is that of the St. John's Globe, which taking account of the feelings of the maritime provinces, concerning which there has been small concealment, predicts that if these provinces declare for annexation, Quebec and Ontario will of necessity unite with them in such a seh-me. The Globe is also emphatic in the declaration that, in the event of the maritime provinces, concerning which there has From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle

Bold Robbery in a Drawing Room, From the Washington Capital.

Young ladles in society sometimes doqueer things, but seldom does one venture on such a remarkably bold line of action as one young nerson did in this city while at a dinner party not many moons ago.

remarkably bold line of action as one young person did in this city while at a dinner party not many moons ago.

During a bull in the conversation she quietly remarked to the young gentleman who took ner in to dinner:

"Let me see your pocketbook." Not knowing what to make of such a peculiar request, the young man quietly produced his pecketbook and handed it to her. She took it, calmly opened it, and took out a roll of bills amounting to \$200, all the money it contained.

Then saying to her vietim. "I will buy me a ring to-morrow," she as calmly handed back the empty leather case to him and put the money in her own packet.

The man preferred to lose the money rather than to press his claim for it upon her relatives, and submitted to what was simply a piece of bare aced robbery. But he won't escert that young woman to another dinner table, even if he lives to be as old as George Washington's flavorite body servant.

The Postman's Electric Lamp. From the Bartford Times

One of Bridgeport's letter carriers, whose duties require him to distribute the mall over his route after dark, has adopted the novel practice of wearing an electric scaripin. When desirous of looking at the address of an envelope in the dark, he holds it up before his face and switches on the electricity concealed in his nocket. His scarf pin flushes out a one-candle power electric light.

Beauty in the Lone Star State.

From the Texarkons Independent. Woman is just too awfully lovely in newly laundered Wamautta and lawn when fresh from close communion with toilet soap and a crystal, watery halfs she has the ripe peach fragrance of naradise and the breath of the cape jasmine of the tropical empyream.

Moscow, Nov. 2) .- To quarrel with Germany could only be fatal to us. Every great nation has in turn occupied a preponderant

post in the world-one by war, another by selence. Now it is the turn of Germany, and we are far from being able to compete with her.
Only consider that our Jews would take part for the Germans, German colonists are leaving Russia, after a stay of a hundred years, in order to avoid military service, which has become obligatory. They went to Brazil, but

order to avoid military service, which has become obligatory. They went to Brazil, but found that the climate would not suit them: and now they are going to North America.

Our purers are not able to speak calmly about the question, and that is the reason why I write to The Sux. As regards the German papers, they have neclected Russia too much to be well informed new.

I attribute to Count Nesselrode a good deal of the hatred against the Germans existing among incellectually instructed Russians. This chief of our Foreign Office in the time of Nicholas systematically preferred Germans to Russians. Our official intercourse with Prussia was from the beginning very triendly. The first Prussian King made to Peter I. a present of furniture for a whole room, which was set up at first in the summer palace, and afterward transferred to Crapskeie Selo. In return the Crar made to the King a present of fifty-two thing grandler recruits.

Our participation in the seven years' was was certainly not very triendly, but in 1809 we fought for the Prussians against the French, and in 1813-14 we helped Germany to recover its independence. Thankfulness is certainly not applical term, but political equilibrium must be observed. Unfortunately, nations, like individuals, have their honor to care for, and must sometimes carry on war with the prespect of decat.

I learn from the memoirs of Lord Malmsbury that in 1856 Saminia wanted to keep the Crimea for itself, Instead of granting it, France took Nice and Savoy as the price for Lombardy; and this is the reason why the Italians now want to join the Germans.

-Miss Mary B. Coleman is Register of Deeds for Clay county, Ill. One of the first women to hold such a place.

-Lake Koshkoming, in Wisconsin, is shunned by persons who believe some hunters who cinim to have seen a sixty-foot suake there -Citizen Laing of Americus, Ga., refused to remove a fish and lice box from the sidewalk in front of his store, as a city ordinance required, and was im-

prisoned. He is now suing for \$10,000 damages. -There's a farmer within four miles of Lincoln, Ill., who appears to be particularly fitted to become a professional Juror. Up to the day of their execu-tion be had never heard of the Chicago Anarchists.

-A New Haven policeman saw a lot of oys bury something in a sand bank. He dug down and found a tin can containing nearly a thousand keys of all kinds. It is thought that the boys thought of burgling a -The Hartford Courant says that two wo-

men who came to this city to visit an impecuatious rela-tive were made very angry by being presented with a little volume entitled "The Way to See New York in Half Your Intended Time." -In Tipton county, Tenn., there is a young women who is attracting attention on account of her re-markable power over horses and other animals. She

that no one else can handle.

-The Ormuz of the Orient steamer line left Sucz on the 27th of October for King George Sound, and made the trip in less than twenty-four days from ondon. The speed was upward of 15% knots, the best speed ever attained on the Australian voyage. -Calvin H. Schively of Philadelphia saved

can ride and drive at a moment's notice horses and mulas

of his small carnings of twenty-five years, carrying the money in a belt strapped eround his body. When he had accumulated \$5,000 he invested it in business with we newly made acquaintances, and lost it all. -The pillars that supported the gallery opposite the stage in the Theatre Royal of Norwich, Engiand, gave way shortly after the doors opened recently, and the gallery fell in. The performance had to be

bandoned, but, very strangely, no one was burt. -John Davison of Augusta, Ga., died, leaving an estate of \$116,000. It has just been divided. Each of the five heirs gets \$15,000, each of the adminis trators \$10,000, and each of the two attorneys \$10,500. The heirs are considered lucky to get what they did.

-The first fox-hunting sheep on record in this country is reported from Lowniesville, S. C. It is the property of Alonzo Bowman, who keeps a pack of foxhounds. The sheep stays with the dogs constant; and the other day followed a fox with them and was i -A negro woman of Pulaski, Tenn., told

her friends that she would surely die at 7 o'clock on a certain evening. So about fifty of them gathered around per bed and shouted and prayed and sung in an ecstasy of religious fervor as the hour drew near for the soul to coman went into an apparent trance, from which she arouses occasionally to eat a square meal. -A new dormitory, called Hastings Hall, is to be built in Cambridge at the cost of \$200,000. It will be ready for occupancy next October. It is to have rooms of three grades—a study with two bedrooms, a

study with one bedroom, and a single room. The site selected for the building is the west end of Jarvis Field. e football and lacrosse are played. The structure of spoil the deld for practice in these sports. -Mexican hogs, which are a cross between are raised with profit in Mexico, but not in any consid erable numbers. They average 175 pounds in weight, and are killed chiefly for their lard, which is worth 20

cents a pound. Fresh pork is worth 12% cents a pound.

but is eaten very little, for most persons can't afford it. It is said that Monterey, which has 50,000, cats only -Growing in the caffons and on the hills orth of San Bernardine, Cal., is a tree which the Times of the place wants named. No one there knows what is is. It bears a fruit that resembles a cherry, both in looks and size. It has a very pleasant taste, does not grow in clusters as does the cherry, has a very large stone, which also resembles the cherry stone in shape. The tree grows like a bush usually, the

of the live oak. ...The church of Hucknal Torkard, Notts, England, in which is the tomb of Byron, is being rebuilt, but it is said that not a stone of Byron's tomb will be dis-turbed, and the block of marble sent for the purpose by the King of Greece, and embellished with a laure wreath wrought in brass by Mr. Richard Bell, which marked the poet's grave as well as the tablet to his memory, and the mural monument in memory of his daughter, Lady Lovelace, will, after the restoration

ccupy the same positions relatively to the grave as now

A middle-aged woman of Odessa, Russia, owning her own house and a plot of ground, has for a few years taken charge of a number of illegitimate in lants. The disappearance, recently, of a female infant aroused suspicion, and an investigation was made, and the remains of the child were found buried under the floor of a cow stall. A further search revealed the podies of ten infants disposed of in a similar manner. She had previously made excuse for the absence of the children by stating that the parents of the children had them. The baby farmer is now charged with the murder of the children.

-Eliza Spread and Jane McDonald of Albany, Ga., quarreiled over the depredations of Jane's ducks on Eliza's garden, and Eliza killed one of the of-femiling fowls and threw its headless body into Jane's yard. Naturally Jane was angry, and made some ener getic remarks. Among them was this: "Seven years is long enough for a rabbit to wear a ruffled shirt." She had reference to Eliza's financial condition which was above par. But now that Eliza has fallen ill she thinks that the words were part of a hoodoo charm, and ac cuses Jane of making her sick. Jane denies it, but the neighbors are inclined to think that she is guilty, and stand in great awe other. All are negroes.

-William E. Taylor, aged 27, who was a member of the St. Helen's (England) Recreation Foot ball Club, played recently in his eleven against the sec ond team of the Widnes Club under Rugby rules. He was about to kick the ball when a Widnes man caught him by the jersey. As he fell he kicked the ball and was applauded. He got up, rubbed his head, and went on playing, but subsequently fell on his back. A con-stable ran up, and the young man said: "No, I am not resting: I am very iii. I have no use of my left side." lie then rolled over unconscious, and soon died. The doctor said that Mr. Taylor died of concussion of the brain and serious laceration of the brain substance. His

-The Limerick bark Derry Castle left Geelons on the 20th of March for Falmouth with wheat, and eight days afterward was wrecked on Enderly Island, one of the Auckland group. She had a crew of twe (t) one hands and one passenger, and in attempting the control of the Auckland group. to reach the reef the Captain, but mates, and twelve of the crew were drawned. The remaining seven endured all sorts of hardships, living cincily on shelfish. The shipwrethed people explored the labout found a hut. ami a pint tottle of sair, and dived there for nearly three months, when they accidentally discovered an old axe head in the saint, with which they immediately set to work to make a boat, in which, when district, they set off for Port Boss, which was in sight. They were unable to reach it, but were seen, rescued, and transferred to the mainland on the 19th of July, and subsequently landed at Melbourne on the 22. of September. They had been given up for lost. While on the island the men made a fire by the explosion of a cartridge which was found in one of their pockets. A portion of the wheat from the bark was washed ashore, and this helped to keep the shipwrecked men slive.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA. Views of a Patriotic Busine